Как (не) выстрелить себе в ногу на Lua

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Lua очень простой

```
local function hello(name)
    print('Hello, ' .. name .. '!')
end

local names = {'World', 'Highload', 'Moscow'}

for i, name in pairs(name) do
    hello(name)
end
```

```
Hello, World!
Hello, Moscow!
Hello, Highload!
```



Типизация

• Динамическая

• Не сильная (но почти)

```
for uuid, new leader in pairs(new leaders) do
    local replicaset name = uuid
    if uuid == my uuid then
        uuid = uuid .. ' (me)'
        replicaset_name = replicaset_name .. ' (me)'
    end
    log.info('Replicaset %s: new leader %s, was %s',
        uuid,
        replicaset_name,
        describe(new_leader),
        describe(old leaders[uuid])
end
```

Типизация — не сильная

Нельзя

```
"k" .. nil -- attempt to concatenate a nil value
{1, 2} + {3} -- attempt to perform arithmetic on a table value
-- Python: [1, 2] + [3] == [1, 2, 3]
-- JS: [1, 2] + [3] == '1,23'
```

Типизация — не сильная

Нельзя

```
"k" .. nil -- attempt to concatenate a nil value
{1, 2} + {3} -- attempt to perform arithmetic on a table value
-- Python: [1, 2] + [3] == [1, 2, 3]
-- JS:        [1, 2] + [3] == '1,23'
```

Можно

```
math.sqrt("144") -- 12 (number)
string.len(1337) -- 4
```

Lua 5.1 Reference Manual. §2.2.1 Coercion



```
function get_stat(uri, opts)
  return http.get('http://' .. uri .. '/stat', opts)
end
```



```
function get_stat(uri, opts)
    return http.get('http://' .. uri .. '/stat', opts)
end
```

```
get_stat(req.uri) -- req.uri == nil
-- error: api.lua:310: attempt to concatenate a nil value
-- Не понятно
```



```
function get_stat(uri, opts)
  assert(type(uri) == 'string', 'uri must be a string')
  -- ...
end
```



```
function get_stat(uri, opts)
   assert(type(uri) == 'string', 'uri must be a string')
   -- ...
end
```

```
get_stat(req.uri) -- req.uri == nil
-- error: api.lua:310: uri must be a string
-- Уже лучше
```



```
function get_stat(uri, opts)
  assert(type(uri) == 'string', 'uri must be a string')
  -- ...
end
```

```
get_stat(req.uri) -- req.uri == nil
-- error: api.lua:310: uri must be a string
-- Уже лучше
```

```
get_stat('localhost', {timeuot = 1})
-- ^^ typo
-- Ошибки нет, но поведение не правильное
```



```
require('checks')

function get_stat(uri, opts)
    checks('string', {timeout = '?number'})
    -- ...
end
```



```
require('checks')

function get_stat(uri, opts)
    checks('string', {timeout = '?number'})
    -- ...
end
```

```
get_stat()
-- error: bad argument #1 to get_stat (string expected, got nil)
```



```
require('checks')
function get stat(uri, opts)
    checks('string', {timeout = '?number'})
end
get stat()
-- error: bad argument #1 to get stat (string expected, got nil)
get stat('localhost', {timeuot = 1})
-- error: unexpected argument opts.timeuot to get stat
```



Типизация — простая, как топор

- boolean, string, number
- function, thread
- userdata, cdata
- table
- nil





```
assert_equals(0.1 + 0.2, 0.3)
-- error:
-- expected: 0.3
-- actual: 0.3
```

```
assert_equals(0.1 + 0.2, 0.3)
-- error:
-- expected: 0.3
-- actual: 0.3

2^53 - 2 -- 9007199254740990
2^53 - 1 -- 9007199254740991
2^53 + 0 -- 9007199254740992
2^53 + 1 -- 9007199254740992
2^53 + 2 -- 9007199254740994

2^53 + 1 == 2^53 -- true
```

```
assert_equals(0.1 + 0.2, 0.3)
-- error:
-- expected: 0.3
-- actual: 0.3
```

```
2^53 - 2 -- 9007199254740990

2^53 - 1 -- 9007199254740991

2^53 + 0 -- 9007199254740992

2^53 + 1 -- 9007199254740992

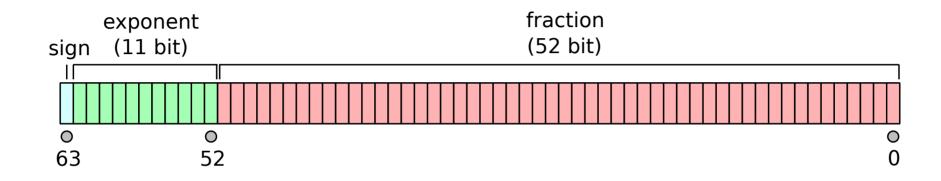
2^53 + 2 -- 9007199254740994

2^53 + 1 == 2^53 -- true
```

```
now = clock.time64() -- 1621068872741010434, ~2^60
ffi.typeof(t) -- ctype<uint64_t>
```



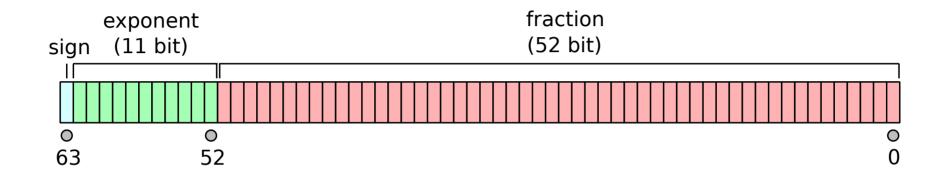
IEEE 754



$$(-1)^{sign} \cdot 2^{(e-1023)} \cdot (1 + f \cdot 2^{-52}), e \in (0, 2047)$$



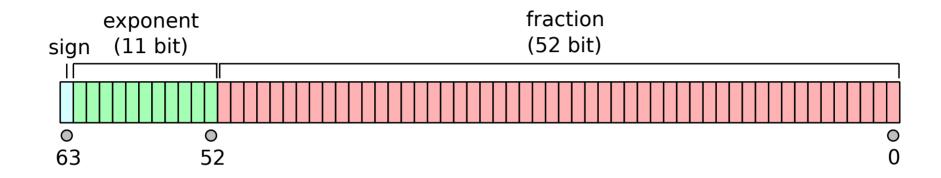
IEEE 754



$$(-1)^{sign} \cdot 2^{(e-1023)} \cdot (1 + f \cdot 2^{-52}), e \in (0, 2047)$$
$$(-1)^{sign} \cdot 2^{(e-1023)} \cdot (0 + f \cdot 2^{-52}), e = 0$$



IEEE 754



$$(-1)^{sign} \cdot 2^{(e-1023)} \cdot (1 + f \cdot 2^{-52}), e \in (0, 2047)$$
$$(-1)^{sign} \cdot 2^{(e-1023)} \cdot (0 + f \cdot 2^{-52}), e = 0$$



```
nan = math.sqrt(-1)
nan = math.huge / math.huge
nan = 0 / 0
```

```
nan = math.sqrt(-1)
nan = math.huge / math.huge
nan = 0 / 0
```

```
nan > nan -- false
nan < nan -- false
nan == nan -- false

nan ~= nan -- true

nan + 1 -- nan
nan * 2 -- nan</pre>
```



```
function assert_ge(l, r)
   if l < r then
      error("Assertion failed!")
   end
end</pre>
```



```
function assert_ge(l, r)
   if l < r then
       error("Assertion failed!")
   end
end</pre>
```

```
function assert_ge(l, r)
-    if l < r then
+    if not (l >= r) then
        error("Assertion failed!")
    end
end
```

```
1 ^ nan -- 1
nan ^ 0 -- 1
```



```
1 ^ nan -- 1 nan ^ 0 -- 1
```

```
$ man pow

SYNOPSIS
    #include <math.h>
    double pow(double x, double y);

RETURN VALUE

If x is +1, the result is 1.0 (even if y is a NaN).
    If y is 0, the result is 1.0 (even if x is a NaN).
```

Linux man page



LuaJIT internal tags

```
// lj obj.h
// Interpreted as a double these are special NaNs. The FPU only generates
// one type of NaN (0xfff8 0000 0000 0000). So MSWs > 0xfff80000 are available
  for use as internal tags.
                   ---MSW----LSW---
  primitive types | itype
  lightuserdata | itype | void *
// GC objects | itype | GCRef
// int (LJ_DUALNUM)| itype | int
// number
          -----double-----
#define LJ TNIL
                   (~0u)
#define LJ TFALSE
                   (~1u)
#define LJ TTRUE
                   (\sim 2u)
#define LJ TSTR
                   (~4u)
#define LJ TTAB
                   (~11u)
```

Таблицы снаружи

```
t1 = { 'Sunday', 'Monday', 'Im tired' }
```



Таблицы снаружи

```
t1 = { 'Sunday', 'Monday', 'Im tired' }

t2 = {
    cat = 'meow',
    dog = 'woof',
    cow = 'moo',
}
```



Таблицы снаружи

```
t1 = { 'Sunday', 'Monday', 'Im tired' }

t2 = {
   cat = 'meow',
   dog = 'woof',
   cow = 'moo',
}
```

```
t3 = {
    'k1', 'k2', 'k3',
    ['k1'] = 'v1',
    ['k2'] = 'v2',
    ['k3'] = 'v3',
}
```



Таблицы изнутри

```
typedef struct GCtab {
   /* GC stuff */
   MRef array;   /* Array part. */
   MRef node;   /* Hash part. */
   uint32_t asize; /* Size of array part (keys [0, asize-1]). */
   uint32_t hmask; /* Hash part mask (size of hash part - 1). */
} GCtab;
```



```
t = {}
-- table: 0x40eae3a8
-- a[0]:
-- h[1]: nil=nil
```



```
t = {}
-- table: 0x40eae3a8
-- a[0]:
-- h[1]: nil=nil
```

```
t["a"] = "A"
t["b"] = "B"
t["c"] = "C"
-- table: 0x40eae3a8
-- a[0]:
-- h[4]: b=B, nil=nil, a=A, c=C
```



```
t1 = {a = 1, b = 2, c = 3}
-- table: 0x40eaeb08
-- a[0]:
-- h[4]: b=2, nil=nil, a=1, c=3

t2 = {c = 3, b = 2, a = 1}
-- table: 0x40ea7e70
-- a[0]:
-- h[4]: b=2, nil=nil, c=3, a=1
```

```
t1 = {a = 1, b = 2, c = 3}
-- table: 0x40eaeb08
-- a[0]:
-- h[4]: b=2, nil=nil, a=1, c=3

t2 = {c = 3, b = 2, a = 1}
-- table: 0x40ea7e70
-- a[0]:
-- h[4]: b=2, nil=nil, c=3, a=1
```

```
traverse(pairs, t1)
-- b=2, a=1, c=3

traverse(pairs, t2)
-- b=2, c=3, a=1
```



```
t2["c"] = nil
-- table: 0x411c83c0
-- a[0]:
-- h[4]: b=2, nil=nil, c=nil, a=1
```

```
t2["c"] = nil
-- table: 0x411c83c0
-- a[0]:
-- h[4]: b=2, nil=nil, c=nil, a=1
```

```
next(t2, "c") -- a
next(t2, "d") -- error: invalid key to 'next'
```



Sequence

```
t = {1, 2}

-- table: 0x41735918

-- a[3]: nil, 1, 2

-- h[1]: nil=nil
```

Sequence

```
t = {1, 2}

-- table: 0x41735918

-- a[3]: nil, 1, 2

-- h[1]: nil=nil
```

```
t = {[2] = 2, 1}

-- table: 0x416a3998

-- a[2]: nil, 1

-- h[2]: nil=nil, 2=2
```

Sequence

```
t = \{1, 2\}
-- table: 0x41735918
-- a[3]: nil, 1, 2
-- h[1]: nil=nil
t = \{[2] = 2, 1\}
-- table: 0x416a3998
-- a[2]: nil, 1
-- h[2]: nil=nil, 2=2
t = table.new(4, 4)
for i = 1, 8 do t[i] = i end
-- table: 0x412c6df0
-- a[5]: nil, 1, 2, 3, 4
-- h[4]: 7=7, 8=8, 5=5, 6=6
```

Длина массива — определение

Lua 5.1 Reference Manual. §3.4.6 – The Length Operator



Длина массива — определение

```
#{1, 2, 3} -- 3
```

Undefined behavior:

```
#{nil, 2} -- 2
-- table: 0x410d5528
-- a[3]: nil, nil, 2
-- h[1]: nil=nil

#{[2] = 2} -- 0
-- table: 0x410d5810
-- a[0]:
-- h[2]: nil=nil, 2=2
```

Lua 5.1 Reference Manual. §3.4.6 – The Length Operator



Откуда берутся дырки?

```
- t[i] = nil
+ table.remove(t, i)
```



Откуда берутся дырки?

```
- t[i] = nil
+ table.remove(t, i)

function vararg(...)
    local args = {...}
    -- #args == undefined behavior
end

vararg(nil, "err")
```



Длина массива — применение

```
table.sort(t) -- 1, #t
unpack(t) -- 1, #t
```



Длина массива — применение

```
table.sort(t) -- 1, #t
unpack(t) -- 1, #t

function table.pack(...)
    return {n = select('#', ...), ...}
end

t = table.pack(nil, 2)
unpack(t, 1, t.n) -- nil, 2
```



Итерации

```
for i = 1, #t do
end

for i, v in ipairs(t) do
end
```



Итерации

```
for i = 1, #t do
end

for i, v in ipairs(t) do
end
```

```
-- ipairs:
local i = 1
while type(t[i]) ~= 'nil' do
    -- do something
    i = i + 1
end
```

FFI и cdata

```
ffi = require('ffi')
NULL = ffi.new('void*', nil)
```



FFI u cdata

```
ffi = require('ffi')
NULL = ffi.new('void*', nil)

type(nil) -- nil
type(NULL) -- cdata
ffi.typeof(box.NULL) -- ctype<void *>
```

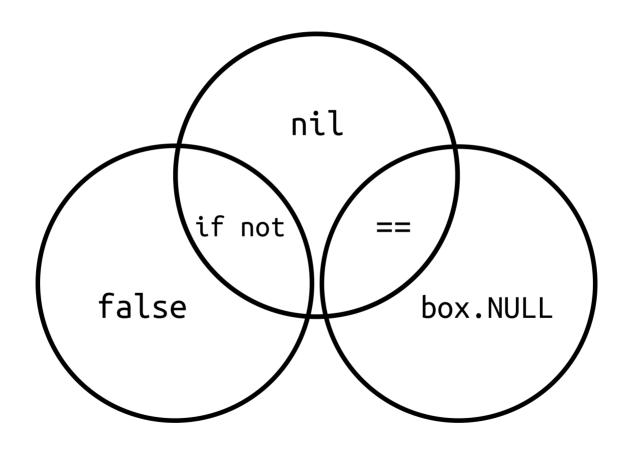
FFI u cdata

```
ffi = require('ffi')
NULL = ffi.new('void*', nil)

type(nil) -- nil
type(NULL) -- cdata
ffi.typeof(box.NULL) -- ctype<void *>
NULL == nil -- true

if NULL then
    print('NULL is not nil')
end
    -- NULL is not nil
```

FFI и cdata





Выводы

- Старайтесь писать код без багов
- Проверяйте аргументы, пользуйтесь линтерами
- Избегайте NaN
- Не делайте лишних предположений
- Бойтесь дырявых массивов

